

Department of State

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defense articles for which licenses are issued under this section shall not be withheld from public disclosure unless the President determines that release of such information would be contrary to the national interest. Registration with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls is required of certain persons, in accordance with Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act. The requirements and guidance are provided in the ITAR pursuant to parts 122 and 129. Registration is generally a precondition to the issuance of any license or other approvals under this subchapter, to include the use of any exemption. Therefore, information provided to the Department of State to effect registration, as well as that regarding actions taken by the Department of State related to registration, may not generally be disclosed to the public. Determinations required by Section 38(e) shall be made by the Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs.

(c) *Information required under part 130.* Part 130 of this subchapter contains specific provisions on the disclosure of information described in that part.

(d) *National Interest Determinations.* In accordance with section 38(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(e)), the Secretary of State has determined that the following disclosures are in the national interest of the United States:

(1) Furnishing information to foreign governments for law enforcement or regulatory purposes; and

(2) Furnishing information to foreign governments and other agencies of the U.S. Government in the context of multilateral or bilateral export regimes (e.g., the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, and Wassenaar Arrangement).

[58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 67276, Dec. 24, 1997; 70 FR 50965, Aug. 29, 2005; 71 FR 20547, Apr. 21, 2006]

§ 126.11 Relations to other provisions of law.

The provisions in this subchapter are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, any other provisions of law or regulations. The sale of firearms in the United States, for example, remains subject to the provisions of the Gun

Control Act of 1968 and regulations administered by the Department of Justice. The performance of defense services on behalf of foreign governments by retired military personnel continues to require consent pursuant to part 3a of this title. Persons who intend to export defense articles or furnish defense services should not assume that satisfying the requirements of this subchapter relieves one of other requirements of law.

[71 FR 20547, Apr. 21, 2006]

§ 126.12 Continuation in force.

All determinations, authorizations, licenses, approvals of contracts and agreements and other action issued, authorized, undertaken, or entered into by the Department of State pursuant to section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, or under the previous provisions of this subchapter, continue in full force and effect until or unless modified, revoked or superseded by the Department of State.

§ 126.13 Required information.

(a) All applications for licenses (DSP-5, DSP-61, DSP-73, and DSP-85), all requests for approval of agreements and amendments thereto under part 124 of this subchapter, and all requests for other written authorizations (including requests for retransfer or reexport pursuant to § 123.9 of this subchapter) must include a letter signed by a responsible official empowered by the applicant and addressed to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, stating whether:

(1) The applicant or the chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, secretary, partner, member, other senior officers or officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of the board of directors is the subject of an indictment or has been otherwise charged (e.g., by criminal information in lieu of indictment) for, or has been convicted of, violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in § 120.27 of this subchapter;

(2) The applicant or the chief executive officer, president, vice-presidents, secretary, partner, member, other senior officers or officials (e.g., comptroller, treasurer, general counsel) or any member of the board of directors is

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ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to temporarily import or export defense articles or defense services from any agency of the U.S. Government;

(3) To the best of the applicant's knowledge, any party to the export as defined in §126.7(e) has been convicted of violating any of the U.S. criminal statutes enumerated in §120.27 of this subchapter, or is ineligible to contract with, or to receive a license or other approval to temporarily import or export defense articles or defense services from any agency of the U.S. government; and

(4) The natural person signing the application, notification, or other request for approval (including the statement required by this subchapter) is a citizen or national of the United States, has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence (and maintains such lawful permanent residence status) under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20), 66 Stat. 163), or is an official of a foreign government entity in the United States, or is a foreign person making a request pursuant to §123.9 of this subchapter.

(b) In addition, all applications for licenses must include the complete names and addresses of all U.S. consignors and freight forwarders, and all foreign consignees and foreign intermediate consignees involved in the transaction. Port Directors of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Department of Defense transmittal authorities will permit only those U.S. consignors or freight forwarders listed on the license to make shipments under the license, and only to those foreign consignees and foreign intermediate consignees listed on the license. Applicants should list all freight forwarders who may be involved with shipments under the license to ensure that the list is complete and to avoid the need for amendments after the license has been approved. If there are unusual or extraordinary circumstances that preclude the specific identification of all the U.S. consignors and freight forwarders and all foreign consignees and foreign intermediate consignees, the applicant must provide

a letter of explanation with each application.

(c) In cases when natural foreign persons are employed at or assigned to security-cleared facilities, provision by the applicant of a technology control plan will facilitate processing.

[58 FR 39312, July 22, 1993, as amended at 70 FR 50965, Aug. 29, 2005; 71 FR 20547, Apr. 21, 2006; 75 FR 52624, Aug. 27, 2010; 77 FR 16601, Mar. 21, 2012; 78 FR 52688, Aug. 26, 2013]

§ 126.14 Special comprehensive export authorizations for NATO, Australia, Japan, and Sweden.

(a) *Comprehensive authorizations.* With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls may provide the comprehensive authorizations described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section for circumstances where the full parameters of a commercial export endeavor including the needed defense exports can be well anticipated and described in advance, thereby making use of such comprehensive authorizations appropriate.

(1) *Major project authorization.* With respect to NATO members, Australia, Japan, and Sweden, the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls may provide comprehensive authorizations for well circumscribed commercially developed “major projects”, where a principal registered U.S. exporter/prime contractor identifies in advance the broad parameters of a commercial project including defense exports needed, other participants (e.g., exporters with whom they have “teamed up,” or subcontractors), and foreign government end users. Projects eligible for such authorization may include a commercial export of a major weapons system for a foreign government involving, for example, multiple U.S. suppliers under a commercial teaming agreement to design, develop and manufacture defense articles to meet a foreign government's requirements. U.S. exporters seeking such authorization must provide detailed information concerning the scope of the project, including other exporters, U.S. subcontractors, and planned exports (including re-exports) of defense articles, defense services, and technical data, and meet the other